

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Maiden Lane Historic District

Raleigh, Wake County, WA4418, Listed 5/3/2006
Nomination by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
Photographs by Clay Griffith, April 2003



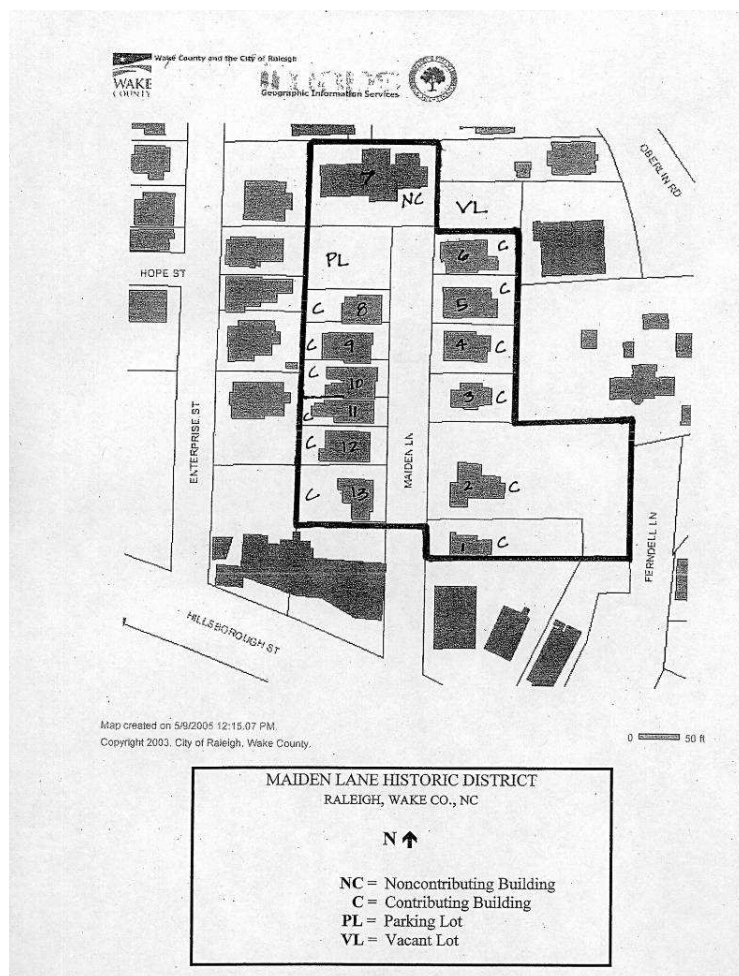
2 Maiden Lane



8-10 Maiden Lane



13 Maiden Lane



Historic District Map

(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Maiden Lane Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Locationstreet & number 2-20 Maiden Lanen/a ☐ not for publicationcity or town Raleighn/a ☐ vicinitystate North Carolinacode NCcounty Wakecode 183zip code 27607**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.☐ See continuation sheet☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National
Register.☐ other,

(explain:)

Maiden Lane Historic District
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
12	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
12	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other Vinyl

Aluminum

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Maiden Lane Historic District

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: n/a

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1893-1923

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☒ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Maiden Lane Historic District
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2.75 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 711200 3962840
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Martin, Sarah Woodard, Clay Griffith, and Cynthia de Miranda
organization Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. date September 30, 2005
street & number P.O. Box 1711 telephone 919/682-2211
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Maiden Lane Historic District
Wake Co., N.C.

Description

The Maiden Lane Historic District lies west of downtown Raleigh, one block east of the West Raleigh National Register Historic District (NR 2004) and just north of North Carolina State University's iconic bell tower. The Maiden Lane Historic District occupies about two and three-quarters acres on the only block of its eponymous street. Maiden Lane is a residential, dead-end street that extends north from Hillsborough Street, the major east-west corridor that terminates on its east end at the North Carolina State Capitol. Maiden Lane runs parallel to Enterprise Street to its west and Ferndell Lane to its east. The district and its surrounding area are densely developed due in large part to the proximity of the university, which was established south of Hillsborough Street in the late nineteenth century. The parcels located at the intersection of Maiden Lane and Hillsborough Street were historically residential in use and fronted on Hillsborough Street. They now contain modern commercial buildings and are not part of the nominated district.

The proposed district contains domestic resources, several of which have been converted from single-family residences to multiple-occupant dwellings. Large hardwood trees shade many of Maiden Lane's green lawns, and low shrubs grow along the foundations of the buildings. Concrete sidewalks extend along both sides of the street.

Most dwellings in the district display Queen Anne and/or Colonial Revival influences and are two stories with asymmetrical massing and weatherboard exteriors. Four houses, all on the west side of Maiden Lane, are single-story houses. The houses in the district have single-story porches. Three duplexes standing side-by-side on the east side of Maiden Lane have wraparound porches, while the other dwellings exhibit full-width or partial-facade porches or porticos. Synthetic siding covers five dwellings in the district; weatherboard and wood shingles sheathe the remainder.

Inventory

The following inventory begins on the south end of the east side of Maiden Lane, one parcel north of Hillsborough Street. The inventory progresses in a counter-clockwise direction ending with the property at the south end of the west side of Maiden Lane, one parcel north of Hillsborough Street. Where possible, each resource in the inventory is assigned the name of the original owner, earliest-known owner, or earliest known occupant. In two cases, the name of a long-term later owner is also used. Duplexes were not assigned names since they were built as rental properties. All information was obtained from Wake County deeds, Raleigh city directories, observations during survey, and notes in

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the survey files from the 1990 survey conducted by Helen Ross. An approximate date of construction based on appearance, deed research, and city directory research is provided.

Individual resources in National Register of Historic Places historic districts are classified as contributing or non-contributing. Contributing buildings are those that date from the period of significance and retain historic integrity by possessing most or all of the seven aspects of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Noncontributing buildings either lack historic integrity or do not date from the period of significance. In the Maiden Lane Historic District, all buildings date from the period of significance; only one building has lost historic integrity.

1. Isabella Morrison Hill House
2 Maiden Lane, ca. 1895, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, frame, side-gable roof with projecting bay, 2/2 sash, front bay has raised parapet with decorative wood cutouts (likely a later alteration), shed-roof porch on replacement iron posts, interior brick chimney, weatherboard exterior. Mrs. Isabella Morrison Hill, widow of Daniel Harvey Hill, a prominent Civil War general and college professor, acquired the parcel from R. S. Pullen in 1894. The 1896-1897 city directory—the first available after the 1894 purchase date—does not contain street listings, but it does show Mrs. Hill living with her daughter Nannie and her son D. H. Hill Jr. and his family in a house on “Hillsboro’ rd.” D. H. Hill Jr. was, at the time, an English professor at North Carolina Agricultural & Mechanical College (later NC State University); he later served as the school’s president (1908 to 1916). As executor of his mother’s estate, D. H. Hill Jr. sold the house to his sister, Nancy Lee Hill, in 1922. The house remained in the Hill family until 1943. In the 1960s, Mrs. Jean Lightfoot owned and lived in the house and operated an antique store in the dwelling. The parapet may date from that period.

2. Irby-Brewer House
4 Maiden Lane, ca. 1893, Contributing Building

Two-story, eclectic Queen Anne, frame, front-gable roof with side-gable wings, 2/2 sash, double-leaf entry in projecting single-story front bay with diagonal siding and fan motif in pediment, hip-roof porch on chamfered posts with brackets and projecting circular end bay at north, inset corner porch at southwest corner, vertical boards in gable ends, oversized semi-circular vent added to front gable, two-story rear-gable ell and side shed-roof additions, German siding, cornerboards. This is likely the oldest house on the street. B. Irby, a professor of agriculture at North Carolina Agricultural & Mechanical College (later NC State University), purchased the parcel from R. S. Pullen in 1892. The earliest city

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Maiden Lane Historic District
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directory after the purchase date is 1896, which does list Irby at Maiden Lane. Irby sold the house to Samuel Brewer in 1898. Brewer owned an agricultural equipment supplier called S. W. Brewer and Son. Talcott Brewer, likely Samuel's son, lived in the house into the 1970s.

3. Allie H. Kirks House
6 Maiden Lane, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, frame, front-gable roof with side-gable bays, 2/2 sash, two single-leaf entrances, shed-roof porch on square replacement posts, vinyl siding. Of the two entries, only one is likely original, since the house numbers do not indicate that the dwelling was a duplex. The north door is at an odd height and is probably the later door. The first known occupant was Allie H. Kirks, a traveling salesman with Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works.

4. Duplex
8-10 Maiden Lane, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof with front- and side-gable pedimented bays, modillions below pediments, 1/1 sash, two original single-leaf entries with transoms, hip-roof wraparound porch on columns with centered pediment, vinyl siding. This duplex shares the overall form and massing of the two duplexes north of it. The details of 8-10 Maiden Lane, however, exhibit a stronger Colonial Revival appearance than the neighboring duplexes. This dwelling appears on the 1914 Sanborn map; the 1917 city directory, the first to list Maiden Lane residents by house number, shows Miss Lillian Vaughn, a teacher at North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College (later NC State University) living at number 8. Number 10 was vacant.

5. Duplex
12-14 Maiden Lane, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof with front- and side-gable bays with cornice returns, 2/2 sash, two original single-leaf doors with transoms, hip-roof wraparound porch on replacement square posts, interior brick chimney, weatherboard exterior. In 1906, W. C. Riddick sold the land to Mrs. Annie Moore and B. M. Parker. The house appears on the 1914 Sanborn map. This duplex was originally identical to that at 16-18 Maiden Lane and only slightly different from the version at 8-10 Maiden Lane. The duplex was vacant in 1917; the 1918-1919 city directory lists Robert Launerberger and Roland Hopkins as residents. The city directory lists each man's professional field as "aeroplanes."

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Maiden Lane Historic District
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6. Duplex
16-18 Maiden Lane, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, frame, hip roof with front- and side-gable bays with cornice returns, 2/1 sash, two original single-leaf entrances, hip-roof wraparound porch with paired replacement square posts, vinyl siding. This duplex was originally identical to that at 12-14 Maiden Lane and only slightly different from the version at 8-10 Maiden Lane. The house appears on the 1914 Sanborn map and is listed as vacant in the 1917 city directory. The 1918-1919 city directory lists L. F. Wendelstadt, a buyer, at 16 Maiden Lane but does not list number 18. The 1919-1920 city directory lists B. F. Renfrow, part-owner of general merchandise store Renfrow & Doak, at 16 and C. N. Hulvey, a professor at North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College (later NC State University), at number 18.

7. William N. Hutt House
20 Maiden Lane, ca. 1914; additions and alterations ca. 1971, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman-influenced, frame, side-gable roof, replacement windows, single-leaf entry, stone veneer foundation, single-story shed-roof side addition at east elevation, vinyl siding. Large single-story concrete-block flat-roof addition extends from west elevation. Blank concrete-block walls screen addition, which links original house to a modern two-story brick and frame six-unit apartment wing. The house appears on the 1914 Sanborn map, and the 1917 city directory list William Hutt, state horticulturalist, at this address. The structure is now the Theta Chi fraternity house; the fraternity acquired the property in 1971 and likely built the extensive additions to the main house.

8. Love Virginia Davis House
13 Maiden Lane, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne triple-A cottage, frame, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry, Colonial Revival gabled entry porch on Tuscan columns replaced earlier nearly full-width porch, interior brick chimney, German siding. Love Virginia Davis purchased the parcel from Mary Stafford in 1902. In 1907, Love Virginia Davis sold the lot—which by then contained the house—to Bartholomew Moore Parker. Deeds reveal that descendants of the Parker family owned the house until 1944, and city directories show that they used it as rental property.

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9. Sarah Smith House I
11 Maiden Lane, ca. 1897, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne, frame, high hip roof, gabled dormer, projecting front-gable polygonal bay, side-gable bay, 2/2 sash, double-leaf entry with transom, cornice returns, quatrefoil vents, interior brick chimneys, flat-roof porch with turned posts, spindles, brackets, and sawtooth banding, weatherboard exterior with shingles in the gable ends. Basically identical house to 9 Maiden Lane. Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of James Smith, purchased this parcel and the parcels at 5, 7, and 9 Maiden Lane and likely built all four houses. She may have lived in one and rented the others. The property passed to Sarah Smith's children upon her death in 1908; each dwelling was sold to non-family members within a few years.

10. Sarah Smith House II
9 Maiden Lane, ca. 1897, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne, frame, high hip roof, gabled dormer, projecting front-gable polygonal bay, side-gable bay, 2/2 sash, double-leaf entry with transom, cornice returns, quatrefoil vents, interior brick chimneys, flat-roof porch with turned posts, spindles, brackets, and sawtooth banding, weatherboard exterior with shingles in the gable ends. Basically identical house to 11 Maiden Lane. Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of James Smith, purchased this parcel and the parcels at 5, 7, and 11 Maiden Lane and likely built all four houses. She may have lived in one and rented the others. The property passed to Sarah Smith's children upon her death in 1908; each dwelling was sold to non-family members within a few years.

11. Sarah Smith House III
7 Maiden Lane, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, frame, cross-gable roof, original 4/4 sash and replacement windows, cornice returns, quatrefoil vents, partially enclosed hip-roof porch with added rooftop balcony, two added glazed doors open to balcony, weatherboard exterior. Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of James Smith, purchased this parcel and the parcels at 5, 9, and 11 Maiden Lane and likely built all four houses. She may have lived in one and rented the others. The property passed to Sarah Smith's children upon her death in 1908; each dwelling was sold to non-family members within a few years.

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12. Smith-Arey House
5 Maiden Lane, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne, triple-A cottage, frame, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, hip-roof partially enclosed porch with chamfered posts and brackets, cornice returns, quatrefoil vents, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior, large wood deck added at rear elevation. Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of James Smith, purchased this parcel and the parcels at 7, 9, and 11 Maiden Lane and likely built all four houses. She may have lived in one and rented the others. The property passed to Sarah Smith's children upon her death in 1908; each dwelling was sold to non-family members within a few years. The house is also named for long-time resident John Allen Arey, who owned and lived in the house from 1925 until at least 1970, was head of the Dairy Extension Service at the college for over thirty years, and was known to farmers as the state's "father of the progressive dairy program."

13. Frank Brown House
3 Maiden Lane, 1923, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, wide eaves, 4/1, 6/1 and 8/1 sash, three-part windows flank entrance, gable-roof entry porch on Tuscan columns, hip-roof side porch, brick end chimney, vinyl siding. Frank Brown, an assistant cashier at Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Co., bought the parcel in 1922. The address is first listed in the 1924 city directory.

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Maiden Lane Historic District
Wake Co., N.C.

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Maiden Lane Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C. This dense collection of intact and well-appointed late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings is eligible in the area of Community Planning and Development. The district illustrates the close association of residential development with the establishment of a nearby college and city park. Housing construction at Maiden Lane marked the start of a long residential building trend in West Raleigh, fed for half a century by demand resulting from two 1887 land grants by philanthropist R. Stanhope Pullen. These gifts enabled the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (later called North Carolina State College and eventually North Carolina State University) and Pullen Park. The Maiden Lane plat, dated 1892, was the first platted area in what became the substantial West Raleigh neighborhood by the middle of the twentieth century. Several professors built or occupied dwellings here, and the large park, also under development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, offered an unparalleled recreational amenity to the new neighborhood. Additionally, the district reflects the streetcar-suburb settlement pattern that occurred in Raleigh during the first years of the 1900s. The streetcar line that extended west along Hillsborough Street encouraged families to live on Maiden Lane in what was then a rural area outside Raleigh. The district is also eligible in the area of Architecture for its fine collection of houses that clearly represents the transition in architectural taste from the exuberant Queen Anne style, seen in the twin cottages at 9 and 11 Maiden Lane, to the transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style of the duplexes across Maiden Lane, which featured more restrained architectural elements applied to irregularly massed houses. The Maiden Lane Historic District's period of significance begins circa 1893, when the first house was built, and ends with the construction of the last house in 1923. The street continued to function as a neighborhood of owner-occupied and rented houses where residents had a strong association with the college across the street into the 1950s. The locally significant district contains thirteen buildings, twelve of which contribute to the district's historic and architectural character.

Historical Background and Community Development and Planning Context

Raleigh began as a planned town, laid out in 1792 on a one-square-mile rectangular grid centered on the State Capitol at Union Square. The city's population, under five thousand in 1860, saw significant growth in the post-Civil War period. By 1870, the figure rose to 7,790 residents and continued climbing over the next decades: more than 9,200 residents by 1880; more than 13,500 by 1900, and nearly 24,500 by 1920.¹

¹ Helen P. Ross, "Raleigh Comprehensive Architectural Survey: Final Report," 1992, 5; United States Census Office, *The Statistics of the Population of the United States, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870* (Washington, D.C.: Government

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During this time, residential areas began developing away from the city's core, some spilling beyond Raleigh's city limits, which had expanded a few blocks in each direction. The city's first exclusively residential district was Oakwood (NR 1974, expanded 1987, 1988, and 1989), named for nearby Oakwood Cemetery and located in and beyond the city's northeast corner in the late nineteenth century. Some of Raleigh's most prominent white citizens built elaborate Victorian-era houses on Oakwood's grid-plan streets. Another nineteenth-century neighborhood, Smokey Hollow, spread across the low ground surrounding the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad's shops and among other industrial concerns situated north of downtown, partly within and partly beyond the city's north boundary line. Both black and white working-class Raleighites lived and worked in Smokey Hollow. (The neighborhood was demolished in the 1960s to make way for industrial and commercial development.) African American professionals lived in neighborhoods southeast and southwest of the core: Idlewild, College Park, and Third and Fourth Wards. Meanwhile, the African American communities of Method and Oberlin developed as distinct villages well southwest and northwest of the central city and far beyond its nineteenth-century limits.²

In the waning years of the nineteenth century, another suburban Raleigh neighborhood germinated. Located due west of downtown, well beyond the city limits but on the heavily traveled road to the Orange County seat of Hillsboro, the development would become another district for the white middle-class. Fendol Bevers, a Wake County land surveyor, drew a plat in 1892 for Enterprise Street and "Madenlane Street," each street extending one block north from the road to Hillsboro, just west of Oberlin Road. Bevers's plat shows a total of thirty-two lots on the two streets, with fifteen-and-a-half of the lots for sale at sixty-five dollars each. The lots closest to the Hillsboro road (eventually Hillsborough Street) were apparently reserved or had been previously sold, as they were not available for sale as part of this group.³

Two substantial non-residential developments encouraged the platting of these two residential streets so far from the western edge of town. R. Stanhope Pullen's remarkable 1887 donation of land for a land-grant college and a public park would shape the development of the area that soon became known as West Raleigh. Both college and park were put into use almost immediately. The college was

Printing Office, 1873), 225; Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census, June 1, 1880* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883), 284; Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., "West Raleigh Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2003, 207.

² Ross, 10-12; Linda L. Harris [Edmisten], *An Architectural and Historical Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina* (Raleigh: City of Raleigh Planning Department and the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission, 1978), 29; Richard Mattson, "The Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods in the 19th and 20th Centuries," 1988, 10-11.

³ Wake County deed book 118, page 716-720; Sanborn Map for 1914, in possession of the City of Raleigh Planning Department, Municipal Building, Raleigh.

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founded March 7, 1887. The earliest campus buildings faced east, overlooking what would become Pullen Park. The campus grew quickly at the turn of the twentieth century and expanded west along the south side of Hillsborough Street. The first graduating class numbered just nineteen, but by 1916 a total of one thousand scholars held degrees from the school. In 1917, the school changed its name to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering and became commonly known as State College. Growth continued during the 1920s: single-year enrollment reached the one-thousand mark for the first time in 1921. In 1923 the college established a graduate school and separate schools of engineering and of science and business.⁴

Pullen Park, meanwhile, featured a pavilion, a decorative reservoir with fountain, picturesque landscaping with shade trees, and bridges over the railroad and Rocky Branch Creek by the time Bevers filed his plat for Maiden Lane. City commissioners anticipated that the place would be a summertime resort for city dwellers, and the park soon drew the interest of the city's electric street railway system, which had converted mule-drawn streetcars into an electric railway in 1891. In 1893, the company agreed to extend its west-bound line as far as Pullen Park; by 1894, the route was operational.⁵

The extension of the streetcar line increased the practicality of a Maiden Lane address. The western line eventually reached as far west as the college's 1905 Patterson Hall, located across Hillsborough Street from the terminus of present-day Horne Street, a few blocks west of Maiden Lane. The street railway likely brought that line as far as Patterson Hall in 1906, when the northbound line also pushed beyond city limits along Glenwood Avenue into the just-platted suburb of Glenwood. The streetcar access made Maiden Lane far less removed from the city by dramatically reducing travel time. In 1908, the street railway doubled the Hillsborough Street line to accommodate more traffic. By 1910, two more suburban streetcar developments—Cameron Park (NR 1985) and Boylan Heights (NR 1985)—had been platted, but development along Maiden Lane was already well underway.⁶

⁴ North Carolina State University website, www.lib.ncsu.edu/archives/archives_programs/time.html, accessed November 13, 2003.

⁵ Elizabeth Culbertson Waugh, Pullen Park chronology, compiled in 1987 and published online on the City of Raleigh website at www.raleigh-nc.org/pullen/history.htm, accessed April 16, 2004. The line to Pullen Park may have turned down present-day Cox Street to get patrons to the park, rather than traveling along Hillsborough Street past Oberlin Road and Maiden Lane to entrance at Hillsborough Street..

⁶ Charlotte V. Brown, "Three Raleigh Suburbs: Glenwood, Boylan Heights, Cameron Park," in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, ed. Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 31-35; Walter R. Turner, "The Development of Streetcar Systems in North Carolina," Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, www.cmhpf.org/development%20of%20streetcar%20systems.htm, accessed on May 9, 2005.

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Primary source materials providing precise dates for the houses on Maiden Lane are scarce, but close approximate dates can be inferred from deed research, city directories, and the 1914 Sanborn map. Deeds show that B. Irby purchased the parcel at 4 Maiden Lane (#2) in 1892, the year the street was platted; his house likely dates from about 1893. The Isabella Morrison Hill House at 2 Maiden Lane (#1) dates from the mid-1890s; the Hill family is listed at "Hillsboro' rd" in the 1896-1897 city directory, which does not have individual street listings. Maiden Lane appears in the city directories' street listings without house numbers or residents from 1905-1908. The 1909-1910 directory lists eleven households by name only and the 1911-1912 directory lists twelve in the same manner. The 1913-1914 and 1915-1916 city directories go back to listing just the street with no information about individual households. The 1914 Sanborn map, however, shows the district nearly built out. Only the Frank Brown House at 3 Maiden Lane (#13) was constructed after 1920, according to the Sanborn map and listings in the city directories. The house is first listed in 1924; deeds show that Brown purchased the land in 1922.⁷

Until the 1960s, the street featured a mix of relatively stable owner-occupants along with renters who came and went every few years. Most renters were professors, teachers, business owners, salesmen, or government workers. A few were married male students and their wives, and fewer still were single working women or, in the 1960s, single female students.⁸

A couple of Maiden Lane residents associated with State College held prominent positions. Isabella Morrison Hill, the widow of Daniel Harvey Hill, a Civil War general and college professor, purchased the parcel at 2 Maiden Lane from Stanhope Pullen in 1894 and had a house (#1) built there around 1895. Mrs. Hill lived there with her daughter and her son D. H. Hill Jr. and his family. D. H. Hill Jr.

was president of North Carolina A&M College at the time, a post he held from 1908 to 1916. The house remained in the Hill family until 1943.⁹

Another resident with a strong State College connection was John Allen Arey, who was head of State's Dairy Extension Service for over thirty years and was known to North Carolina farmers as the "father

⁷ Wake County deed book 120, page 749; Wake County deed book 390, page 229.

⁸ *Hills' Raleigh (Wake County, N.C.) City Directories*. Richmond: Hill Directory Co., 1905-1961.

⁹ Wake County deed book 128, page 115; Wake County deed book 891, page 286; *Hill's Raleigh (Wake County, N.C.) City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Co., 1914).

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of the progressive dairy program” Arey lived at 5 Maiden Lane (#12) from the mid-1920s through the mid-1960s.¹⁰

A 1920 expansion of Raleigh’s city limits embraced the white suburban developments that had been established over the previous quarter century. The new city limits diverged for the first time from square or rectangular city boundaries centered on the Capitol, this time billowing out on the north and west sides while retaining a sharp corner on the southeast border. This annexation brought Maiden Lane within the city of Raleigh, along with the other middle-class white neighborhoods of Cameron Park, Glenwood, and Boylan Heights.¹¹

Today, owners occupy none of the properties. Instead, students—often fraternity members—live in nearly all the houses, a demographic shift that happened over two decades beginning in the mid-1960s. Despite this conversion, all but one resource along Maiden Lane retain their architectural integrity. The William Hutt House (#7), a circa-1914 house at 20 Maiden Lane, is the district’s only non-contributing resource. Several alterations made in the 1970s, including the addition of a two-story apartment building and the erection of molded concrete-block walls used to screen the additions, overwhelm and detract from the original Craftsman-influenced dwelling.

Architectural Context

As the twentieth century dawned, Raleigh, like the rest of the state, was poised for growth and expansion. The city boomed, thanks in part to a rapidly expanding college and governmental bureaucracy. The architecture of Maiden Lane vividly illustrates this period of change and modernization as the fanciful Queen Anne style was updated with and eventually usurped by Colonial Revival and, later, Craftsman designs.

The rapid expansion of State College brought teachers, students, and staff to the farmland west of downtown Raleigh. Entrepreneurs built shops and restaurants to serve college students, staff and faculty; those businesspeople and their employees also needed homes in West Raleigh. Maiden Lane was one of the first subdivisions to accommodate this ever-expanding population and its architecture reflects a period of transition in which crossroads became towns, towns became cities, and an “A&M School” became State College.

¹⁰ Arey first appears at this address in the 1925 city directory. Notes about Arey’s work with the Dairy Extension Service are included in the file entry from the 1990 survey by Helen Ross.

¹¹ Brown, 31; Ross, 10-11; Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina* Vol. 1 (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Co., 1983), 23.

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Raleigh evolved from a relatively quiet capital and county seat to a bustling commercial, professional, and educational center, and the architecture of the era reflects these changes. Builders, architects, and homeowners began merging Queen Anne designs, known for ornamentation and complex massing characterized by cross gables, with cleaner, classically inspired edifices. Gable ends covered with shingles yielded to simple continuous cornices that alluded to pediments. Tuscan columns replaced turned or chamfered porch posts adorned with sawnwork brackets as supports for porch roofs. Single panes of glass occupied window sash where two or six panes had been fashionable.

These Colonial Revival elements did not entirely or instantly replace the Queen Anne style during the first decades of the twentieth century. Particularly popular across the state during the first decade of the twentieth century was the retention of the asymmetrical massing of the Queen Anne design, usually expressed through a gable-front wing or wings projecting from a hip-gable or side-gable primary roof. Porches with Colonial Revival columns and pediments on a full-width front porch often shared facades with gable ends decorated with Victorian-era treatments such as stained-glass attic windows and elaborate sawnwork, spindlework, or decorative shingles. By the 1920s, Craftsman treatments, such as kneebraces, multi-light window sash above single-light sash, and battered porch posts on masonry piers were added to the mix.

In Oakwood, Raleigh's earliest residential neighborhood, such transitional houses were inserted among elaborate Victorian-era dwellings. Boylan Heights contains a large concentration of these transitional buildings. Farther from downtown, one or two Colonial Revival-Queen Anne houses along Fairview Road are among the oldest extant structures in Five Points. These transitional designs are important representatives of the move to modernize with the Colonial Revival style and later the Craftsman style while trying to retain familiarity from an earlier period within a landscape that was changing at an unprecedented pace.

Architecturally, Maiden Lane is an excellent representative of this era and its architecture. The street clearly reflects this transitional period as the city moved into the twentieth century and Queen Anne designs merged with Colonial Revival treatments. Maiden Lane was platted in 1892 and most of the houses on the street were built by 1914.

Among the earliest dwellings is the Irby-Brewer House at 4 Maiden Lane (#2). B. Irby, a professor of agriculture at the college across the street, likely had the house built around 1893, having purchased the parcel in 1892. The two-story house is an eclectic Queen Anne dwelling, featuring chamfered porch posts with brackets, a projecting circular end-bay on the north side and an inset corner porch at the southwest corner. The Sarah Smith Houses I and II at 11 Maiden Lane (#9) and 9 Maiden Lane (#10) date to around 1897 and are basically identical. The dwellings are single-story, irregularly

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massed, Queen Anne cottages displaying elaborate shingled gables, spindled friezes, brackets, and sawtooth banding. They were likely built to provide rental income to Mrs. Smith.¹²

By 1914 the street boasted a fine collection of dwellings that borrowed from the Queen Anne style. A common feature is the irregular massing exhibited by several dwellings, including two duplexes at 12-14 and 16-18 Maiden Lane (#5 and #6). These twin buildings feature hip roofs with projecting gabled bays at the front and side elevations and hip-roofed wraparound porches. Each duplex also features two-over-two sash, gable-end returns, and transoms over the entry doors. Other houses displayed Colonial Revival elements applied to irregularly massed houses. The duplex at 8-10 Maiden Lane (#4) is an excellent example: it shares the same overall form and configuration as its neighboring duplexes but differs in details, featuring pediments and modillions at the gabled bays, one-over-one sash, and Tuscan porch columns.

The last house built on the street, the Frank Brown house of 1923 at 3 Maiden Lane (#13), shows that the transition to the Colonial Revival style is complete. The main body of the house is perfectly symmetrical, featuring a centered gabled portico on Tuscan columns sheltering an entry door surrounded by sidelights and fanlight transom. Three-part windows flank the entrance. The second-story fenestration echoes the order of the first story, with a centered three-part window flanked by single windows. A single-story, hip-roofed side porch is located on the south elevation, but the overall effect is of symmetry, leaving behind all traces of the Queen Anne style.

¹² Wake County deed book 149, page 73; *Hill's Raleigh (Wake County, N.C.) City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Co., 1915).

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Maiden Lane Historic District is bounded by the rear lot lines of properties on the west, north, and east sides of Maiden Lane and on the south by the north lot lines of properties facing Hillsborough Street. The district bounds are illustrated by a bold line on the accompanying tax map, drawn at a scale of 1" = 250'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Maiden Lane Historic District contains all the lots and dwellings historically associated with the initial 1892 subdivision of the street.